# THE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

BB. ROCH PRAISES DR. BIGGS'S WAY OF HANDLING IT.

Dr. Mess Reports Finding Tuberete Sactifi to This City's 191th Supply, in One Instance in Pasteurized SSIS- Dr. Fishtiers on Faberculosis Among Jews

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 -- New York city's system of handling tuberculosis is far aboad of any other in the world, secording to Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German scientist and discoverer of the Roch tuberculin, who addressed the delegates at the opening of the third day's essions of the International Congress on Tuberculosis here to-day address followed that of Dr. Herman A. Biggs, general medicul officer of New York, and his high praise of Dr. Biggs and of his methods attracted considerable

The German scientist expressed his belief that the successful execution of the measures described by Dr. Biggs in his dwellers are more liable to this disease than paper on the administrative control of aberculosis represents one of the most sixth of the Jews in the world live in the important features of the war against the white plague. This is especially so, he said, in view of the great influx of nearly a million aliens a year, the unfortunate and unhygienic conditions of life in the overcrowded tenement districts and the Christians. If to this be added other social extent of the territory and density of the factors which are inimical to the health population in the districts to be adminis- of the town dwellers, such as indoor occutered and controlled He added:

It is marvellous that Dr. Biggs and his coworkers have succeeded so well under the conditions. It is remarkable too that he has succeeded in securing com-pulsory registration of tuberculosis patients in this free country. It is highly im-portant to remove patients, though it hould not be exercised in every instance.

It is regrettable that in Germany this

the situation has not as yet been developed to highly as in New York city. We are as yet unprovided with a system of compulsory notification and we are as yet able to remove patients by force tuberculosis sanitaria, where such action is desirable

The German authorities endeavor to meet the situation by discovering for themselves as far as possible the location of persons suffering from tuberculosis and by caring for them and instituting the roper precautions in their homes to render them harmless so far as possible. It is hope in the future that the German auwhich have been carried out with such

Dr. Arthur Newsholme of England said he knew of no city where the total pro- fied by the fact that non-Jewish immigramme for prevention of consumption grants to the United States who were agri is so complete as in New York.

At to-day's session formal announcement was made of the inoculation of a number of children, all charity patients at the Children's Hospital here, with bacilli with a culture of Koch's tuberculin-de- but also in the better prognosis of the dissigned to prove the accuracy of the diag- ease among the children of Israel. The nostic methods advanced by Dr. Detre of disease usually runs a slow, chronic course, Budapest, hungary, and the diagnosis and the proportion of recoveries is larger of Dr. Clemens von Pirquet of among them than among people of other Vienna. The experiments were said to be successful, the patients responding ORDERS TO FIRE WARDENS. quickly to the remedies and passing from danger. In describing his treatment Dr. Detre said:

In its actual form it consists in the inoculation of the patient's arm at three different points at the same time-first with Koch's tuberculin, second with a filtrate of a broth Chief Fire Warden Emmons of the State culture of human bacillus, third with a Forest, Fish and Game Commission are filtrate of a broth culture of bovine balittle more the results of the three reactions

An issue on Dr. Koch's tuberculin theory was reised by several speakers. Dr. E. L. partment that the last has been heard frudean of Saranac Lake, N. Y., concluded that the Koch idea of "immunizing should be more rain, as there is undoubtchief that the Roch field of Inhibiting suberculin" was not satisfactory. Dr. Charles F. Dawson of Newark said Dr. Roch's statements concerning "the unity of human and bovine tuberculosis" are not well founded.

Again, Dr. Nathan Raw of Liverpool criticised the discoverer of the tuber-

oulosis germs in a speech in which he said: Our great master, Robert Koch, in his last guthoritative lecture in 1901 said that human and bovine tuberculosis were distinet and separate diseases, and that bovine set up generalized tuberculosis in the human Prolonged and careful experimental research has demonstrated beyond doubt that the contention of Dr. Koch was right when he affirmed that human ovine tuberculosis were not identical; but it has been demonstrated that the scientist was in error when he said that bovine tuberculosis could not be communicated to the human

Dr. J. Ward Price of Saranac Lake, N. Y., detailed experiments he had made on guinea pigs by using unsterilized table utensis that had been used by uberculosis patients, and concluded that there was little danger of infection from source.

In his paper Dr. Biggs covered exhaustively the history of the crusade on thereculosis in New York, declaring that through the cooperation of physicians and by following an extensive campaign of education the progress of the disease had been materially checked.

Dr. Alfred F. Hess of the research laboratory of the Board of Health of New York read a paper entitled "A Study of the Tuberculous Contamination of

New York read a paper entited "A Study of the Tuberculous Contamination of the New York City Milk Supply." He reported that in a scientific examination of over 109 samples of the market milk of this city 16 per cent. were found to harbor virulent tubercle bacilli. The milk tested was "loose milk." that is milk milk tested was "loose milk," that is, milk retailed from caus, and as milk from the same dairies is frequently sold in bettles it

likewise must be contaminated. In one instance he found tubercle bacilli in "commercially pasteurized" milk, which in commercially pasteurized milk, which proves that in practice this method of safeguarding the milk supply cannot be absolutely relied upon. There is no reason for believing the New York city milk supply to be especially infected, and this serious condition of affairs probably obtains for the milk of other cities. These figures by no means imply that of 100 persons who drink milk sixteen will develop tuberculosis. Nor did Dr. Hess wish to infer that most cases of tuberculosis are incited by milk. On the contrary he believes the majority to be due to sputum infection. However, as it to sputum infection. However, as it in certain that children are especially susceptible to bovine tubercle bacilli, his condition of the milk supply must e regarded, he says, as a serious menace

to the community.
Other speakers were Dr. Edward L.
Trudeau of Saranac Lake, N. Y., the
pioneer in America in the outdoor treatment of consumption, who spoke of the value of tuberculin as a guide in the treatment of tuberculosis; Dr. James A. Miller, director of the Bellevue Hospital tuberculosis clinic, and W. Reid Blair of the New York Zoological Park Dr. Blair said in

Tuberculosis among primates is preeminently a rapidly progressive disease and not a self-limiting affection. Any monkey from which the tubercle bacilli are being eliminated at any time is a prolific of infection, and the practical conclusion to be drawn is that such an animal must of necessity be isolated from other

culosis is discovered. Our quarantine system whereby all new arrivals are isolated for a short period and carefully observed before being placed on exhibition has given excellent results

the control of tuberculosis among these

Dr. Maurice Fishberg of New York read a paper on "Tuberculosis Among Jows." He said in part:

The social environment of the bulk of the Jews in Europe and America is favor-

#### THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE

inhabitants of the country. Hardly one

country, while from one-half to three-fourths of the non-dewish population of

Europe and America are country dwellers.

This alone would lead us to expect that

the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality

found that they are more often affected

by this disease than are people of other faiths who mostly work outdoors.

ditions statistics, wherever available, show

culosis is about one-half to one-third that observed among the non-Jewish popula-

tion around them. In fact the Jewish

York city have a lower mortality rate from tuberculosis than the rich and prosperous

who live in the upper West Side of the city.

This in spite of the exceptional congestion

The main cause of the lower tuberculo-

dwellers. They have thus been thoroughly urbanized and adapted their organism to

city and indoor life. Most of the terrors of urban congestion, indoor occupations

and unsanitary surroundings which breed

tuberculosis among people who are not

adapted to such a milieu have lost their

culturists in their native homes succumb

here to tuberculosis at an appalling rate,

as has been shown by the studies of Dr. Stella. The effects of generations of town

dwelling on the Jews are not only shown

in their lesser mortality from tuberculesis

Put Out Every Forest Fire and Leave

Nothing to Start Again.

ALBANY, Sept. 30 .- Col. William Fox,

put out every fire: leave nothing to start

pletely extinguish fires at this depth.

ment regarding reports from Saranac and Dannemora that the winds were fanning the fires into a blaze again. It was taken for granted that if this was the fact something would have been heard

SQUARE DEAL FOR COL. STEWART.

Members of Rettring Board Say His Case

Will Be Treated the Same as All Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.-Col. W. F.

Stewart was put through a preliminary

examination to day by the medical

officers of the Army Retiring Board.

After a lapse of several days he will

board is to ascertain whether the physical condition of the officer is equal to the requirements of the service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- The tug Osce-

ola has arrived at Pensacola, the tug

Tecumseh at Washington, the battleship

Texas at Charleston and the cruiser

Prairie at Colon.

The cruiser Milwaukee has sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- These army orders

were kaued to-day:

These changes are ordered in Quartermaster's
Depertment: Capt. Joseph L. Knowiton, to Fort
Dupont, Dels ware, relieving Capt. William S. Scott,
ordered to San Francisco, vice Capt. Robert H.
Rolfe, who will proceed to Boston and relieve
Capt. Ira L. Fredenhall, ordered to Portland, Ore,
vice Capt. Henry B. Clark, who will assume charge
of construction work at Fort Ward, Washington;
Capt. Moore N. Falls, from Fort Hancock to
Honolulu, relieving Capt. Evan H. Humphrey,
ordered to office of Quartermaster-General.
Capt. Pegram Whitworth, from office of Quartermaster-General.
Crookett, Texas,
Crookett, Texas,
Crookett, Texas,

ermaster-General, Washington, D. C., to Fortirockett, Texas,
First Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, Medical Reserve to The Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, Medical Reserve to The Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Tweith Cavalry, o West Point Military Academy,
First Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Tweith Cavalry, o West Point Military Academy,
First Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, Medical Reserve torps, to Fart Jay, New York.
Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, to Eleventh Cavalry, Capt. Hugh L. Applewhite, Coast Artillery, laced on retired list.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, when discharged from fare Island Hospital, to command the Navajo, Lieut. F. W. Osburn, from the Milwaukee to he Wyoming as senior engineer officer of that easel when commissioned.

vessel when commissioned.
Ensign L. P. Treadwell, from the Paducah to
Ensign L. P. Treadwell, from the Paducah to
the Castine as senior engineer officer of that
vessel when commissioned.
Ensign W. Drake, from New York yard to
Boston yard for post graduate course in naval
architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

These navy orders were issued

Col. Fox to that effect, as he still is

significance to them. This is best exempli-

But in spite of these unfavorable con-

Personal attention in business does RAD TO RESIST THE P. not mean that one person does every-COMMISSION'S ORDERS. thing. It means the best possii man for each part of the work. We Or Pinances Would He Worse Than The provide a " contract " lawyer to draw Are Now, and They're Bad Enough, your contract, an "examining "law-yer to examine your title and a "con-ing" lawyer, been to your interests and posted as to your rights, to close With Little Hope of Improvement-Operation Settered, Accidents Fewer

Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinon, receivers of the New York City Railway Company, have given out a report of the work performed by them for the your title. We must insure our work for you, and are even more interested year ended September 25, which was the than you in seeing it well done. first of the receivership. The report holds TITLE GUARANTLE AND TRUST CO out no hope of an early termination of the receivership and even intimates that more of the underlying companies will go under before the financial affairs are Capital and Surplus, - \$12,000,000 adjusted. But in regard to improvement

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remosa St., Sniye. 250 Paince St., Jamaica. of service it maintains that much has been accomplished and promises much more. The receivers are greatly pleased with the 155 "pay as you enter" cars, and have able for the development and spread of ordered 125 more of an improved type, tuberculosis. As is well known, town

with 30 per cent. greater seating capacity When the receivers took possession of the property, the report says, the operating plant "had been allowed to deteriorate to so great an extent that a collapse was imminent." This has been bettered. Personal accidents have decreased 9.4 per cent, under the receivership, wagon collisions 19.1 per cent., car collisions 46.

TRACTION RECEIVERS TELL

collisions 19.1 per cent., car collisions 48.4 per cent. and all accidents 13.8 per cent.

The experience of the receivers with the Public Service Commission was not dissimilar to that of Receiver Whitridge of the Third Avenue, though they express their opinion of the commission's usefulness more mildly than did he. They endeavored to obey the orders and requests of the commission, the report says, but in many cases compliance would, in their opinion, have been damaging both to have been damaging both to he public and the security owners, and hey appealed to the court and were upheld. They were ordered to increase the number of cars on Eighth avenue, and they tried it, but discontinued the arrangement on finding it a bad one. Some other things they declined to do.

of population, unsanitary surroundings, dangerous trades in sweatshops, malnu-trition, anæmia, poverty, &c., which are When the Commission attempted to did tate the manner in which a number of the lines should be operated, involving expenditures running up into the millions and far beyond our resources, there was no sis mortality of the Jews is the fact that for two thousand years they have been city dwellers. They have thus been thoroughly alternative but to state the facts plainly. Had we attempted to carry out the commission's demands, which were not justi-fied by public necessity and which were impracticable from a purely operating standpoint in the judgment of experts who dued have had wide experience in transportation matters for many years, there would have assuredly followed the speedy disruption of the system into a number independently operated lines, involving the abolishing of the transfer privileges, he discontinuance of many of the through routes and a general chaos of surface transportation conditions. It cannot with jus-tice be asserted that at such a price to the public at large and to the owners of this property it was incumbent upon us again demonstrate to the commission the sophistry of their reasoning.

The receivers indicate that more transfers may be abolished rather than that some of those now abolished may be fers may be abolished rather than that some of those now abolished may be restored. They characterize the transfer law as a boomerang, as one which has accomplished the opposite result to that its authors intended. Under it, they say, its authors intended. Under it, they say, a reasonable restriction of the transfer privilege is impossible, and it was on that account that several leases of lines were abrogated. "How much further the process of disintegration will continue," they conclude, "we are at this writing State Superintendent of Forests, and still in the Adirondacks, and Commissioner Whipple has telegraphed them to

#### MENDED SHAFT AT SEA.

again." It is not expected at the De-Strengous Time for the Engineers on Pacipartment that the last has been heard ne Steamer-Tossed Helpless for a Month. VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 30 .- After drift-VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 30.—After drift-ing helplessly with a fractured shaft for a month while on a voyage from Newcas-tle, N. S. W., to Gisborne, N. Z., the Union edly fire left smouldering in the ground. to which it penetrates to a depth of sometimes three feet. There was not rain Steamship Company's collier Hawea is safe in Sydney harbor, according to adplétely extinguish fires at this depth.

There were no reports of new fires received to-day, but on the other hand there were reports from fire wardens that the fires they had been fighting had been put out. Representative Lou Emerson of Warrenburgh, who is interested in lumbering and pulp interests, was a caller at the Department. He said that the fires for which the services of a large vices received by the Marama, from Australia. The crew made a long effort to make land under jury rig and at last coupled the fractured shaft at sea. Leaving Newcastle, coal laden, on

Leaving Newcastle, coal laden, on July 27, the Hawea met a moderate gale which lasted a couple of days. The weather was fine and the ship was making caller at the Department. He said that the fires for which the services of a large number of his employees had been enlisted had been extinguished. Charles W. Ferris of the Howland and Ferris Lumber Company of Bliss, Warren county, was also at the Capitol and declared that his men working for the Fire Warden had been called back from the woods, as their services were no longer required.

Nothing was heard at the State Department regarding reports from Saranac weather was fine and the snip was making good progress when on the 30th the tail end shaft broke just inside the stern tube bush. The propeller ran out and rested against the rudder post, making steering difficult even when sails were

but on August 14 fine weather set in and the plates of the set undertaken. Tw. lve hours a day the engineers could not ascertain the damage done. For two days the Hawea drifted northward, but on August 14 fine weather set in and repairs were undertaken. Tw. lve hours a day the engineers toiled, cutting away, the plates of the stern tank to reach the break and working continually up to break and working continually up to their waists in water. This task took eleven days. On the 25th couplings were in place and tightened up and all was ready for steam. That evening the Hawea was again under control, and with occasional stops to tighten up the cou-

plings was placed on a course for Sydney.

The following day the Governor Robie,
a sailing vessel, was sighted. A profier
of provisions was declined, as they were
not needed. On the 28th the Hawea was picked up by the Kakano of the same company, which had been sent out to company, which had been sent out to search for her, and was towed safely into Sydney harbor.

# be examined again. Several examina-tions will be made before the doctors will be ready to report their conclusions to the full board for action. Members of the board wish to have it understood BATTERY DAN'S IDEA of the board wish to have it understood that every opportunity is to be offered Col. Stewart to get in the best possible condition for the test. They say his case will be treated just the same as all others of the kind, and there are many of them, where the simple duty of the constraint whether the physical What Should Be Done to Those Who

An undersized boy, who said he was 16 ears old, stood in the line of prisoners brought before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs police court yesterday. He was crying. At his side stood a 200 pound traffic policeman.

Obstruct Police Autos.

"What's the trouble?" asked Battery Dan, peering over his eyeglasses.

"Your honor," said the policeman, "I arrested this boy at Canal and Lafayette streets for interfering with the Police Commissioner's automobile. He was driving a heavy team and the automobile was unable to get by."

was unable to get by."
"Horrible!" said the Magistrate. "Young man, do you realize your offence in all its heinousness? What is your name?" The boy stammered between sobs that he was Louis Moes of Englewood, N. J. he was Louis Moes of Englewood, N. J./
"Weii, Mr. Moes, heinous as I said your offence is, I must discharge you. But I warn you that if ever again you are brought into my court on a similar charge I shall deal with you severely. I shall sentence you to the Waldorf-Astoria for ten days with a muzzle on. I will teach you who owns this city!"

# RROKER STRANGELY MISSING.

Andrew J. Lawrence Has Not Been Seen

in Pittsburg Since Monday. PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.-Andrew J. Lawrence, one of the oldest and best known members of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange and head of the brokerage firm of A. J Lawrence & Co., is mysteriously missing and friends fear that he has either com-mitted suicide or that he is wandering about insane.

about insane.
Yesterday morning the offices failed to open. On Monday an execution was issued against Lawrence for \$2,864 on a judgment obtained by George W. Caddich on a note for \$2,600, dated September 16, 1908, and payable seven days after date.

Mr. Lawrence, it was announced at his home this evening, had not been at home this evening, had not been at home since Monday. His son and other relatives have been searching for him, but have been unable to find a clue.

Sale of Stock Restrained.

John A. and Elizabeth F. Qualey obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court from Justice Gerard a temporary injunction restraining Elbridge L. Adams from stock in the Magnesia Company of America, in which the Qualeys claim an interest. The order also restrains Adams from pledging the stock. have been unable to find a clue.

#### LISTENED TO MOTHER'S ADVICE. taved tion From Robbery Charge and Lamis Another in Joli.

Frank Grandpre lost his job in Deano Fuchs's saloon and restaurant, at 1440 Broadway, a few days ago. He spent a lot of his time in the saloon after he was discharged and on Monday night Fuchs

put him out. Grandpre met Harry Mayland, also out of work. He told Mayland it would be an easy matter to rob Fuchs after the saloon keeper closed up and starte

but in the night he told his mother of the

but in the night he told his mother of the proposition and she prevailed upon him to accompany her to Fucha's saloen and tell him. Fhen they rode to the West Thirtieth street station and told Capt. Murphy about it.

Mayland, under instructions from the police, met Grandpre at Herald Square on Tuesday night and told him he had changed his mind. Grandpre said he would do the job alone. He got of a Sixth avenue elevated train and Detectives Shea and Walsh followed him to 133d street and Brosciway and saw him go into an areaway a few doors from the corner.

him go into an areaway a few doors from the corner.

A few minutes later he came out with his face blackened with burnt cork and a pair of black cloth gloves on his hands. Then he turned out the street lamps on

the block.

Fuchs came along Broadway on his way to his home, at 164 West 132d street. When in front of 112 West 132d street Grandpre darted from a hallway and crept rp behind Fuchs. He was about to strike him on the head with a heavy iron bar when the detectives seized him.

Grandpre was taken to Jefferson Market police court resterday and held in \$2,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

# BURGLAR WITH CHLOROFORM

Prisoner Got Into at Least Two Harlen Flats, Police Say.

Charles E. Bailey of 187 East 190th stree swoke yesterday morning a few hours after midnight feeling sick and drowsy. In the dark he saw a man stooping over a chest of drawers. Bailey jumped for him and in the struggle they broke so much furniture that Mrs. Bailey and her two young children were awakened and screamed.

Bailey is a glassworker, big and husky, but he was weak, and by the time two policemen arrived from the East 104th street police station he was pretty used up. The intruder still showed fight and got a clubbing before he was sub-

At the station the prisoner said he was Harry Greenberg, 33 years old, a sales-man of 212 East Eighty-sixth street. The

Dolloe say he has a record.

As the lieutenant was taking his pedigree Gustav Neuroth of 191 East 199th street came in to announce that he had been chloroformed and his flat robbed. been chloroformed and his flat robbed. While Neuroth was talking the contents of Greenberg's pockets were emptied on the rail. There was a Hungarian gold coin which Neuroth at once said was his.

"That belongs to me," he said. "I brought it from the old country and kept it in the bureau drawer."

The prisoner was arraigned in the arlem court and held for the Grand ary. Bailey said he had been chloro-

#### ANOTHER SUICIDE AT NIAGARA ouns Man Found Dead on Goat Island. Shot Through the Head.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30 .- Goat Island appears to have become a new Mecca of suicides, for to-day another man was found there dead, shot through the head. His revolver was near by, with one cartridge expleded. He was about 25 years old, weighed 130 pounds, was 5 feet 9 inches in height, had smooth face, irregular teeth, blue eyes and curly brown hair, and wore a blue serge suit.

#### U. S. SAILOR KILLED IN PANAMA Beatswain's Mate Rand of the Buffalo Stabbed by a Native.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Charles Rand, poatswain's mate of the transport Buffalo, was stabbed by a native at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, and died in the hospital here to-day. The report was received at the Navy

Bostwick of the Buffelo, which reached the Isthmus from Mare Island to-day.
The dead man's next of kin is his uncle, James F. Naulty of 179 Lincoln avenue, Orange, N. J. Department from Commander F. M.

#### Divorce Recommended for Mrs. Marion H. Clegg.

Isaac F. Russell, referee in the action for absolute divorce brought by Marion H. Clegg against Anthony M. Clegg. real estate dealer residing at 260 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, recommends in his report that the plaintiff be allowed alimony of \$3,000 a year and an interlocutory decree. The report was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn. in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn.

According to the referee's report, the couple were married in Jersey City on November 29, 1892, and Clegg left his wife nine years later. There is one child, a daughter 12 years old. The action for divorce was based on Clegg's alleged intimacy with Frances Arnold of 581 State street, New Haven, Conn.

# Accused of Smuggling Gloves Into This

Country. ALBANY, Sept. 30 .- United States Com missioner Lester W. Bloch to-day committed to jail in default of bail Caraderic Isacco of East Berne, this county, who, it is alleged, aided Dr. S. De Bellia, surgeon on the steamship Louisiana, in passing 125 pairs of gloves through the Custom House and then shipping them from here to Mrs. L. M. De Luise of 97 Schonck street, Receiver Inspector of Customs Isaac Brooklyn. Inspector of Customs Isaac Wilson of New York city came here to

#### New York Weman Commits Suicide in ar Oneida Hotel.

UTICA, Sept. 30 .- A woman who gave the name of Mrs. Isabel Taber and her place of residence as New York city committed suicide in the Allen House in Oneids this afternoon, using laudanum. Mrs.
Taber was 54 years of age and had been at the Allen House about four weeks.
She received no callers and went out seldom. In the bed after the body had been removed were found a bottle chloroform, a package of rat poison and a bottle of laudanum.

Insane Woman's Estate Must Support Her Loretta Morales, a well to do lunatio who has been maintained at the public expense in the Manhattan State Asylum for two years, will be maintained hereafter at the cost of her estate. Justice Giaggrich has appointed William nerealter at the cost of her estate. Justice Giegerich has appointed William Blau committee of the estate, of which the yearly income is \$3,600. Mrs. Morales is the wife of a Cuban planter. Two of her daughters are inmates of the asy

# SECY. HITCHCOCK FORCED OUT

BAD BEEN REPEATEDLY OVER-RULED BY THE PRESIDENT.

ini and flucecreful Demand for Illo Resignation Nade by a Western firma-ter Elitebrack Charged With Appro-priating Public Lands to Elis Swn Vor.

Wassizmorou, Sept. 30.—Sthan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Inter-ior, could make an interesting contribu-tion to the current literature on oil and gas franchises in Oklahoma and Indian Territory if he would consent to make a

That he was overruled repeatedly by President Rosseveit and finally forced out of the Cabinet b, his chief at the demand of politicians is well known here. The former Secretary is charged by many men in official life with having been unnecessarily harsh and even arbitrary in his rulings against corporations seeking franchises in the Judian reservations. but that his conduct was prompted by a high sense of official duty is conceded even by his enemies.

At one time he was on the point naking a public statement. The ani ment had been sent to the country from the White House that Secretary Hitchcock was retiring against the President's informed that a uniformed member of wishes and had really remained in the Cabinet longer than he had originally in-

Several years before Mr. Hitche went out of office the President is quoted as saying to the late Senator Quay, who called on him to voice the complaints against Secretary Hitchcock of some of his constituents who had oil interests in the Indian land:

"I have tried every way in my power o get him to resign, but he refuses. The final and successful demand for

Mr. Hitchcock's removal from the Cabinet was made on the President in the early fall of 1908. A Western Republican Senator who complained that Secretary Hitchcock was responsible for the charges made against the Senator of appropriating public lands to his own use made a formal demand on President Roosevelt that Hitchcock be required to resign immediately.

immediately.

The Senator reminded the President that he had been his friend and defender in Congress and was likely to be called upon soon to play an important part in justifying the order dismissing the negro battalion on account of the Brownsville affray.

The President thereupon is reported on very creditable authority to have promised the Senator that he would require Secretary Hitchcock's resignation the day after election. He explained that it would be impolitie to put him out in the midst of the campaign for the Congress elections which was then under Congress elections which was then under

"But I give you my word, Senator, that the day after the election his resig-nation will be demanded," the President is quoted as saying.

The retirement did not follow immediately upon the election, but it came in ERSONALITY (LOTHES "Personality" Suits cater to a man's whime. They not only please him because they fit him

well, but because they harmonize with his views in color and contour-because they reflect his personality in every line.

Our \$20 Suits present a complete range of styles—typés that will conform with the thoughts of the individual man.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Houston St.

tended to do to oblige the President.

Mr. Hitchcook understood very well reporters went to him yesterday and that this was not a frank statement of asked if there was anything new in the gambling situation he drawled "No." "Any transfers to-day?" he was asked.

"Yes, by cracky, there's one, and a mighty interesting and amusing one at that," he answered. "No, I won't tell you; it's too good. Go and see Secretary Slattery and tell him to show you to-day's transfers. Then you'll see for your-When the reporters looked over the

Joseph A. Wasserman, a conspicuous figure in the Police Department since the Red Light days, had been transferred from the Alexander avenue station in The Bronx to Tottenville, Staten Island.

Wasserman was reduced from sergeant to patrolman six months ago by Commissioner Bingham for insubordination and disobedience of orders. Assistant Distric Attorney Murphy

has decided to question Inspector Titus and acting Captain Thomas H, Murphy of the Tenderloin station about the charges that Honest John Kelly and Lou Ludlum ran gambling houses in West Forty-first street without interference from the pelice. Titus and Murphy will be summoned to the District Attorney's office

Patrolman Wasserman went to the

BINGHAM JUMPS WASSERMAN
From The Bronx to Staten Island—Incident of Gambiing Inquiry.

Three days before a newspaper published a story about gambling in the Tenderloin Commissioner Bingham was Informed that a uniformed member of informed places yesterday with a station changed places yesterday with a station changed places yesterday with talk. He instructed them a heart to heart talk. He instructed them a heart to heart talk. He instructed them about registration and election duties and also talked about gambling. When the inspectors left Headquarters they aummoned to the inspectors left Headquarters they are the inspectors left Headquarters they aummoned to the inspectors left Headquarters they are the ins changed places yesterday with

#### LEONARD WILL FILED. His Secretary, New Under Bonds, Is One of the Executors.

That friendship existed between John Leonard, the wealthy steel manufacturer of Montclair, and Walter C. Phillips, his secretary, who is under \$10,000 bail charged with involuntary manslaughter growing out of Mr. Leonard's death, is shown by the will of the former, which was admitted for probate in the Essex transfer sheet they found that Patroiman county Surrogate's office at Newark yesterday. Mr. Leonard was killed by a pistol shot at his home, 88 Maple avenue, Montelair, September 15 last while alone with Mr. Phillips. The will was dated July 15, 1907. In it Phillips is named an executor, with Walter H. Dodd of New York, "to serve without giving any security whatsoever." Phillips is not a

beneficiary. The Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of New York is left \$5,000 and is the only public bequest made, The testator left \$126,000 to be divided the members of his immediate whose mother was a deceased daughter of the testator, is to get \$10,000. Four children of John T. and James F. Leonard District Attorney's office yesterday to see Mr. Jerome's secretary, Mr. Langdon. He waited until Mr. Langdon, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Jerome had talked over the gambling investigation. Wasserman also

And Mr. Jerome had talked over the gambling investigation. Wasserman also talked to Mr. Jerome.

While he was in the District Attorney's office Wasserman got the news that he had been transferred from The Bronx to Tottenville, Staten Island.

Commissioner Bingham had all the inspectors in the department before him given to the widow of James F. Leonard. The document directs that the paintings, jewelry, statuary and similar personalty of the testator go to his children and all the household effects of his late home to his widow. It is also directs the will is to have his bequest annulled and the bequest is to become part of the residuary.

# A Dangerous Trust.

The only trust having the impudence to openly assert that it is going to elect to openly assert that it is going to elect to openly assert that it is going to elect to openly assert that it is going to elect to openly assert that it is going to elect to officials of the trust and has paid out a official of the trust and has paid out a liden attacks made on their liberties.

The election therefore will determine whether the Common Citizens retain control of public affairs, or allow the Labor Trust magnates to govern.

The common man loses his liberty when he and his fellow citizens allow any organization or trust to get control, for each trust whether of labor or capital is in business to gather every dollar possible and divide up among the members (if the managers leave any).

And where do they gather all this extra money?

The Meat, Steel, Oil, and other Capital trusts raise the price of their products. The Labor Trust does the same thing

by boosting the price of the plumber, meat-chopper, ironworker, shoemaker, baker, etc., etc., and by fining them for breaking rules and also fining employers. The particular shoemakers, bakers, etc.

etc., who happen to be members of the Labor Trust may not get much extra money out of it, but the Trust Managers seem to handle heavy sums.

Now to get back to the question, where does all this money come from, this extra money both labor and capital trusts are striving for. There is only one place for them to get it, my friends, and that is from the pocket of the common citizen not a member of any trust. He is the long suffering workman who pays to add extra dollars to the earnings of both Labor and Capital Trusts.

We all admit that both trusts are right enough in trying to earn all they can. but the citizens they are feeding on. absolutely must keep awake and protect themselves at the polls and before the courts or the trust members get fatter and the common citizen thinner. The non-trust citizens are heavily in the majority and protect themselves easily when roused, but they often allow de signing men to manipulate politicians and laws until the common people are

Why do you speak of the "Labor Trust? omeone asks. It has been clearly defined as a trust in the fullest sense of the word by the

best lawyers in America, including Clarence Darrow, the attorney for the American Federation of Labor, and by the United States Supreme Court itself. You see all trusts are formed to a

complish certain things. Control production. Control prices. Control members of the trust. Get the highest price the public wil tand.

The Meat trust controls and sells meat the Labor Trust controls and sells labor, both feed off the public, and it is perfeetly safe to assume that the managers of either or any trust will "soak" the citizens for every dollar they can get, only limited by the amount of power the people will give them.

Everyone agrees that combinations of capital or labor in the formation of trusts are legal and produce an uncertain amount

The Oil trust greatly improved the quality of oil and sells it at about onehalf the price it was when the trust was formed. Members of this trust have given several million dollars for Colleges, Churches and other public works,

But what would this trust do to the people if given unlimited power?

good many thousand dollars to support they act and win. a Union Printers' home in Colorado; has also spent over a million dollars in defending criminal members brought before the courts and it has at times tied up industries and squeezed extra money out of the public, but it can never permanently raise wages beyond what the industry can stand. In fact, the highest scale of wages is paid in factories independent of the Labor Trust. It is universally admitted that the individual quality of the working members of the unions has declined and it persistently endeavors to keep our youth from learning trades except in the restricted number set by the trust and entirely under its

Its warfare and criminal record something fearful to contemplate. The homes of workmen burned

blown up and other property destroyed has run into millions of dollars while the citizens who have been beaten, maimed er murdered aggregate in the past ten years several hundred thousands.

There were over 5,000 men assaulted or murdered in one strike (the teamsters) in Chicago a few years ago. All of this violence has been done to establish the fact that if the common man asserts his right to freedom and declines to bow down to the orders of the Labor Trust, he must be punished and forced into sub-

It has cost the common citizens millions of dollars to support police and soldiers to preserve property and protect themselves from the attacks of this

# Next Move.

Discovering that the people object to being attacked and having their property destroyed, the Labor Trust members conclude their next step should be to elect members of the Legislatures and Congress who will change old laws and make new ones, so that the Labor Trust may safely carry on the work and not be punished. Hence the demand that they be exempt from the trust laws and that the hands of our courts be tied so no injunction can be issued to prevent them from picketing, boycotting, slugging or blowing up property.

We are treated to a good illustration of how trusts work together when some chiefs of the Steel Trust joined the chiefs of the Labor Trusts at the Republican Convention in Chicago and agreed among themselves that the Steel Trust would work for the Anti-injunction-tie-thehands-of-the-courts platform demanded by the Labor Trust if in turn the Labor members would work for a repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law demanded by the Steel Trust. Both working to be free of laws which were obstacles to their further control of the people, and what would be the condition of the common man if the National Citizens Industrial Association and its allies with their lawyers headed by James A. Emery had not

# Who Shall Rule?

Now the Labor Trust openly asserts that its members are in politics to defeat public men who have been brave enough to stand fearlessly for the rights of the great masses of workers and doers who

great masses of workers are not trust members.

Just so sure as tools of the Labor Trust (or any other trust) are elected to public trust are sure the common man will (or any other trust) are elected to public office, just so sure the common man will suffer. That applies even down to petry officers. If an ordinary policeman secures his position from the Labor Trust he is slow to protect the citizens in time of trouble. Many such an officer has been blind to the slugging of innocent citizens and only too willing to allow violence if done by a labor union slugger.

Probably no more glaring falsehood

Probably no more glaring falsehood and impudent appeal for sympathy was ever sent broadcast than the late assertion by the leader of the Labor Trust when he announced that the American Federation of Labor was one of the strongest elements known for the preservation

of peace.

Their violent methods are so well known and established that whenever the trust orders a strike, the public authorities immediately set about to provide some sort of protection for the citizens and their property. A single clipping from a late paper illustrates the

clipping from a late paper illustrates the feeling.

"The Corn Products (Company has announced that its new \$4,000,000 plant, a few miles south of Chicago, will be under 'open shop' rule, and that union men, if they want to work there, will have to leave their union affiliations outside the protected land.

"A stockade eight feet high and bullet proof has been built around the site."

# Citizens Protection.

Citizens have been careless in considering the insidious moves made by the Labor Trust seeking control over affairs. It is time that each free man questioned carefully into the intent and purpose of each candidate for public office, without regard to his politics.

It's a question of protection against trust growth now. If a candidate openly or hiddenly stands for Labor Union domination, hoping thereby to be elected by the Labor Trust members together with the votes of the citizens who don't realize the danger, vote for him if you think best to put your affairs and liberty in the hands of the leaders of this great trust. But it will be a black day for Americans when any trust gains power enough to enact their own laws and to dictive the control of the control o Americans when any trust gains power enough to enact their own laws and to dicenough to enact their own laws and to dictate when a freeman shall work, when quit and how much he shall pay to support the managers. Also what articles shall be bought. What cars used. What stoves, hats, shoes, clothing and even the hearse used to bury the dead.

The foundation of our free Republic is based on the principle that "every man must be equal before the law and every man protected under the law."

The Labor Trust openly asserts it must have special immunity from the haw and special new laws to give its members advantage and control over the common people.

With a knowledge of the facts, citizens can vote as their ideas of patriotism and individual safety direct.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

headed by James A. Emery had not fought them to a finish and insisted that these trust planks should not be included in the Republican platform?

We have an Association now made up of citizens through which the rights of the common man can be asserted and defended to an extent, at least.

Thus by organization, the trust organizations can be met and checked.

The common citizens who read the papers, vote and attend to the affairs of themselves and their affairs. N. B.—Let the reader remember that I am in favor of Trade Unions and these plain statements are printed with the hope that the impudent lawless "men of violent tendencies" will be replaced by careful, honest, law respecting managers who will rescue the sacred name of Labor from the edium the present managers have too often put upon it. Until that